# CROWN THE SHOW OF THE POST

### PUBLISHED NAMES OF SOVIET AGENTS IN GERMANY IN 1941

Simultaneously with Germany's ceclaration of war on the USSR,

22 June 1941, the German Foreign Office tendered the Soviet Union
a note accusing it of hostile activities against Germany and National
Socialism contrary to the Molotov-Ribbertrop pact. The note announced
that publication of documentary proof would follow, and the documentary
exhibits were released three days later by the Information Service of
the German Foreign Office (Nachrichtendienst of DNB), with the data

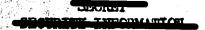
25 June. Excerpts were printed in the official Voelkischer Beobachter
of 26 June, on page eight of the Berlin edition. The document on
Soviet espionage formed Exhibit Five.

The full text of this document was reprinted in Monatshefte

fiver auswaertige Politik (Monthly Journal for Foreign Policy), Vol. 8,

1941, pp. 551-3. It also was reprinted in the official collection of
documents by Hans Volz, <u>Dokuments der deutschen Politik</u> (Documents of
German Policy), Vol. 9, Part I, <u>Der Kampf im Osten</u> (The Fight in the
East), Berlin, Junker & Duennhaupt, 1944, pp. 183-204 (available in
the Library of Congress).

Immediately after the declaration of war, Italian, Portuguese and Swedish translations of the Foreign Office note, with the accompanying documents, were published. All are available in the Library



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of Congress. The official US edition of German state papers on German-Soviet relations has not yet reached 1941. The State Department publication Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-41, edited by R. J. Sontag and J. St. Beddie, New York, 1948, stops short of this note (see p. 356).

Exhibit Five to the Foreign Office note was entitled Report of the Chief of the Secret Police and the SS on Subversive Activities against Germany and National Socialism. It was dated 10 June 1941, signed by Reinhold Haydrich\*, addressed to the Ministry of the Interior and marked IV EL 17/4 GRS (Geheime Reichssache, secret state paper). The accusations of espionage and subversive activities were made in two parts: Part A, activities of the Comintern and Communist Parties abroad; Part B, activities of the Soviet government and its officials.

### Part A:

Part A alleges that Communist leaders outside Germany and German Communist emigrants carried on espionage, hostile propaganda and sabotage by employing illegal Communists within Germany. Sabotage against German ships by the <u>Internationals der Seeleute und Hafenerbeiter</u> (ISH, Seamen's and Dockworkers' International) was particularly charged.

Names cited fall into two categories: 1) known overt Communist Party man, and 2) German Communists intercepted and arrested. Names and charges were:

<sup>\*</sup> Killed 4 January 1942.

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Beer, Murt

Prague

TASS correspondent; active in transferring funds; press attache of the Soviet Consulate

Beguin, Achille

Holland

Ship sabotage

Bergstadt, Karl

Former Hamburg, Rotfrontlempferbund, courier of explosives; worked for Schaep of Rotterdam

Birinkoff

France

Dimitrov, Georgi

Moscow.

President of Comintern

Ebstein, Jacques

"Lover of Ledy Strachey, sister of Lord Derby"

Emmerlich, Artur

Born 20 September 1907; German Communist; arrested May 1941

Esterenont

France

Allegedly planted as Soviet agent on the editorial staff of the French paper Ordra

Fictols, Alfons

Belgium

Ship sabotage

Gall, Willi

Born 3 October 1908, Falkeustein;

German Communist; arrested

Hallmayer, Rudolf

Born 3 February 1908, Plausn; German Communist; arrested

Jensen, Richard

Donmark

Danish Communist and secretary

general of ISH; ship sabotage

Kats, Otto\*
(alias Karl Simon)

Czechoslovekia

Krylov, F.

Moscow

USSR commissar; directing all

subversive activities

Linderoth

Stockholm

Deputy of Swedish Rijksdag; chief of an espionage center

Melchior, Otto

Denmark

Chairman, Friends of the Soviet Union; ship sabotage

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<sup>\*</sup> Obviously identical with Czech Communist Otto Katz, alias Andre Simon, executed by the Czech Government in 1953.

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# SEUTER TOTAL CONT.

Samsing, Artur Active in ISH: ship sabotage; Oslo arrested in Danzig Ship sabotage; arrested I August Schaap, Josef Rimbertus Rotterdam Born 20 March 1906; German Schmeer, Heinrich Communist: arrested Copenhagen Editor of a Communist daily Thosgersen, Thosger Ship sabotage; arrested in Rotterdam Vroeswijk, Willem van Rotterdam Chief of the Yugoslav press Vutzevich service Wollweber, Ernst\* Copenhagen Leading German Communist; ringleader of the mutiny in the German nevy in 1918; leader of Communist trade union movement in Germany; Communist deputy in Reichstag in 1932; member of Prussian Diet; after 1933, in Copenhagen; directed ship sabotage as ISH chief

Soviet functionary

## Part B:

Zakharevich, Yakov

Note that the particular of the latest of th

Part B alleges that Soviet foreign service personnel engaged in espionage. It declares that about 50% of the <u>Volkadeutsche</u> (Germans by descent) who were to be resettled from occupied territories had been put under severe pressure by the Soviet police to act as agents. Individuals listed in Part B fall into two categories: 1) Soviet officials, and 2) persons given as examples of German resettlers who

<sup>\*</sup> Arrested by the Swedes in 1940, obtained Soviet citizenship and went to the USSR in 1944. At present, minister of transportation in the German Democratic Republic.

were forced by the Soviet authorities to act as spies, but who surrendered subsequently to the German police and cooperated with the German counter-intelligence. These names were:

Dekanosov, Vladimir Georgevich Soviet ambassador to Germany

Korniakov, Colonel Soviet military attache: active in espionage, according

to Yugoslav diplomat Col. Vauknik

Korbulov Soviet Embassy counselor: operated a secret transmitter

Mokhov, Leonid Soviet consul in Prague;

organized espionage in the

"Protectorate"

Shakhanov: Chief of Inturist: requited

agents for the USSR

Tupikov, Major General Soviet military attache

Baumann, Maria Czernowitz German resettler; reported to

(Chernovitay) German police on recruitment

by Soviet authorities

Formella, Brothers Danzig Operated a secret transmitter

for USSR, but cooperated with

German CI

Kreutel, Elizabeth Czernowits German resettler recruited as

agent who reported to German

police

Pakulat, Witold Mariampol. Summoned to Kowno and instructed

Lithuania to operate secret transmitter; actually worked radio from

Koenigsberg under German

instructions.